BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The President has

appointed Frank M. Pixley District Attorney for California. The Postmaster-General has received notice from the "Far West" that the mails will go

through to California to-day by all rail

Intimations are strong that Hall will remain at Madrid, the opposition to Sickles appearing to have great strength.

E Senator Chandler, it is stated, returned sud lenly to secure Judge Edmund's retention in the Senate postmastership.

It is now stated that Boutwell says the purchase of bonds was merely intended to save interest. They will not be cancelled, but held for contingencies. He is not prepared to act on the sinking fund question.

Admiral Hoff has been notified by the Secretary of the Navy to look out for Spanish vessels which are in the habit of searching American merchantmen in Spanish and neutral waters for deserters and contraband of war material, and to prevent hereafter any infraction of international law. He is directed to protect not only American citizens, but American

The coin balance in the treasury is one hundred and seven millions, including twenty thousand (?) gold certificates.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day, Commodore Porter representing Borie. W. W. Corcoran has donated property worth a million, to Washington City, for a free picture gallery. August Belmont has authorized the trustees to choose twelve from his collection of paintings, to be known as the Belmont

Clift has been appointed postmaster at Savannah, Ga.

The Cabinet, in which Admiral Porter represented Mr. Borie, considered the Virginia question fully to-day, and an order will soon be issued for an election submitting the test oath and disfranchising clauses to a separate vote. It is possible that the county and township organization clauses may be included in the exceptions.

Secretary Boutwell is ues a circular prescribing the form of proof necessary to secure the return of taxes paid by non-resident aliens. It includes claims by banks, companies, corporations and taxes paid directly by said non-residents. The order applies to the taxes collected prior to March 10, 1866.

KILLING OF A RADICAL SENATOR.

Augusta, May 11 .- Joseph Atkins, Radical senator from Warren County, was shot in the abdomen yesterday afternoon, near Thompson. Reports assign the cause to a private difficulty growing out of a crim. con. case. It is believed that Atkins' wound will prove mortal.

There is considerable discussion here as to the propriety of extending the Georgia Railroad to the Blue Ridge Railroad, to form a connection with Cincinnati.

ATLANTA, May 11 .- Yesterday Joseph Atkins, a Republican member of the Georgia Senate, was returning to bis home in Warren County, when within three miles of his residence and eight miles from Dearing, on the line of the Georgia Rulroad, Atkins was met by a white man, who drew a pistol and shot him dead. The negro driver escaped and carried the information to Atkins' family.

CINCINNATI AND CHARLESTON.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., May 10 .- A large number of delegates, composed of prominent citizens of Knoxville, will leave to-morrow for Cincinnati to represent the interest of East Tennessee and the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad in Cincinnati.

FIRST SHIPMENT FROM THE EAST. SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—The first invoice of Japan teas was shipped to-day for St.

Louis, thus opening the overland trade with Japan.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Liquor Dealers' Association, of Boston. have subscribed \$100,000 to advance the interests of their associates. The Mayor and other members of the Boston

City Council have gone to Washington to invite Grant to attend the Peace Jubilee. The Typographical Union, of Washington, is agitated over the question of admitting to

membership a negro compositor appointed by Clapp in the government printing office. The Anditor's office in New Orleans is with out an incumbent. The indictments against

Wickliffe have been dismissed, and a mutual injunction to leave obtained by both contes-

While Miss H. E. Bradley was personating Juliet, at Buffalo, her dagger caught in her dress and penetrated her body, breaking the point in a rib. It has been found impossible to remove the point, and the wound is serious. An order has been promulgated assigning forty-six army officers, who were consolidated out of service, to Indian duty. Should vacancies occur, entitling them to promotion in the

regular army, they will be in the line of promotion the same as though detached on ordi-Monday, between a Spaniard and a Cuban. The difficulty grew out of cries of "Death to the Spaniards," utered during the recent procession of Cubans and their sympathisers. The Cuban was badly wounded and the Spaniard unhurt. The latter has promulgated a general challenge to all who indulged in the offensive cries. nother duel is reported to be already arranged. A duel was fought near New Orleans, or

A REMARKABLE DECLARATION FROM COUNT

BISMARCE. - The Pail Mall Gazette says : Count Bismarck. a statesman whose foresight and thorough knowledge of European
politics, even his enemies do not attempt to
deny, made a few days ago a remark which will
appear surprising to most Englishmen. Speaking to a Russian diplomatist, he said: "I do
not fear your armies; I fear the influence of
your communal institutions on European society." Accustomed as we are to regard Russia as the type of a despotically governed
country, it may seem strange to find it looked
upon by a great statesman as a hot-bed of communism. The fact is easily explained. Communism institutions. in a certain sense, have
always been the rule in Russia. The land
surrounding each village is divided among the
families in proportion to the number of memsurrounding each vida to is divided among the families in proportion to the number of members (a distribution being made every ten years,) and the vidage as a body is responsible for the payment of a yearly sum to the freeholder. Under such a system, it is evident that the industrions must pay for the idle, and that incentive to individual enterprise is very much weakened. That the idle form the majority seems to be hown by the following fact: Since the emancipation a law has been passed enabling the unabitants of any village, by a demand signed by two-thirds of the heads of families, to become, on payment of a sum

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION. | tentionally emitted in its published form, and Important and Interesting Proceedings.

THIRD DAY. The convention met as u ual on Saturday

Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, from the Special Committee on Missions, to whom was referred the report of said committee so far as it relates to the colored people, submitted his report upon the report, which was received and taken up.

The report is embodied in the following reutions: Resolved, That God has directly committed to tre Bapti its of the South the high and sa-cred duty of giving a pure Gospel and an en-lightened colored ministry to our brethren and fellow-citizens of African descent now liv-

and fellow-citizens of African descent now living among us.

Resolved, That a new department of the Mission Board be created which shall be styled the "Freedmen's Board Department," which shall adopt such measures for the religious education of the colored people in our midst, as the exigencies of the case may require.

Rev. Dr. Fuller, on submitting the report, remarked that the South had yet a power by which she could rise to a position of higher importance than any she had ever occupied; that power was her spindles. Napoleon once said that it was not the armies of England that had conquered him, but her spindles. So might the South by her spindles rise to great importance and power. He referred to the very protitable investments in factories made in Augusta, Ga., and in Mississippi. Some of these factories were never the second of these factories. ta, Ga., and in Mississippi. Some of these facta, Ga., and in Mississippi. Some of these factories were paying twenty-five per cent. on the capital invested. The Doctor said he intended to clear his conscience. The sable prejudices in the South had not been extinguished. It had been overcome, he thought, to a greater extent in Georgia and South Carolica than in some of the border States. Before the colored man could occupy the place for which the Saviour designed him, we must be made to feel that in Christ Jesus there is neither male nor female, Jew nor Gentile, African nor American. The colored churches must be admitted to representation in Baptist Associamale nor female, Jew nor Gentile, African nor American. The colored churches must be admitted to representation in Baptist Associations. In Maryland this was already the case, though not the case in Virginia; and in the associations of Maryland some of the very best speeches were sometimes made by colored preachers. These colored brethren had a sense of what is proper, and when they entered the association would take their places together, and not attempt social equality, which he said was a thing impossible. Would not the Burman, if he were here, be admitted into the associations? Why then should the African, who is scarcely a hue darker, be excluded? Not long since in Baltimore he admitted a Burman into his pulpit, and some thought it was a colored man with a turban on his head. The carpet-bagger Baal having got what he came for, was asleep, or on his journey to Congress, and now was the time for Southern Christians to work for the spiritual welfare of the colored people.

to work for the spiritual welfare of the colored people.

Rev. Dr. Poindexter, of Virginia, replied to the remarks of Dr. Fuller. He might be in error, and if he were, he should be glad to get out of it, but as social equality was a thing impossible, it would operate as a bur to the admission of colored ministers into the associations. The idea of admitting them into the associations as delega es involved the idea of social equality. The Bible never intended, when it said that we are all one in Christ, to abolish social distinctions. Dr. P. did not regret that the discussion has arisen, as it would give an opportunity for a full discussion of the subject. He thought that there was nothing that so protected the colored man, and gave him such great opportunity for elevation, as the bars existing to their social equality with the white man. If you would admit them as representatives in associations, you would have

the white man. If you would admit them as representatives in associations, you would have also to admit them to your houses, to your tables, and tay them upon your beds.

Rev. Jessa H. Camppell, of Georgia, very hoartily endorsed the sentiments of the brother who had just speken. When were we ever to be done with discussions about the colored man? The report recommended that a department be opened in the Domestic Mission Board for the theological education of colored ministers; the Domestic Mission Board was in debt already, and if that was attempted the board would, in a year, be more in debt than it now is. He had been a preacher for forty-six years, and during that time had preached much to the colored people, and baptized, perhaps, thousands of them, but he was not disposed, and never expected to be disposed, to be on terms of social equality with them. Some of his own color might have such a disposition, and it might be well enough for them that they had it; it was a matter of taste, but he did not believe that any of his posterity would ever

and it might be well enough for them that they had it; it was a matter of taste, but he did not believe that any of his posterity would ever have it. He did not believe that God ever intended such equality. He was against the recommendation of the report.

Mr. Browne, of Louisiana, said he thanked God for the resolutions contained in the report, but did not believe that they went far enough to meet the exigencies of the case. It was impossible for our board, if all the funds in its treasury were directed to that end, to supply the wants of the colored people in Louisiana. He favored the plan of taking aid from the Northern Missionary Board, on condition that the ministers preaching to the colored people should be appointed by the Southern Domestic Board, and report to that body.

Rev. Dr. Williams, of Maryland, thought that there had already been debate enough, and opposed

Rev. Dr. Williams, of Maryland, thought that there had already been debate enough, and opposed the report on the ground that it involved too much machinery, having learned that the more machinery the greater the loss of power. He therefore would offer the following resolution as a substitute to the report.

Resolved, That we recommend to the District and State Associations to pay special attention to the religious instruction and spiritual interest of the colored people in their midst

midst.

The original report was then taken up by paragraphs. Much discussion arose upon amendments proposed. The word "freedmen" was, on motion of Dr. Broadus, of Virginia, stricken from the report, and the words "colored recole" insarted.

ored people" inserted.

Rev. Dr. Burrows, of Virginia, moved to strike from the report the sentence which declares that "designing men have crept in among the colored people who preach Christ not of sincerity, but for filthy lucre, and for their own political ambition."

political ambition."

Dr. Broadus offered to amend so that the par

Dr. Broadus offered to amend so that the paragraph shall read as follows: "Preachers they will have; and we who know these people can better supply the teaching they need than those who have never lived among them."

The amendment was lost, and the motion to strike out was also lost.

The report made on the recommitment was then read, as follows:

Resolved, That God has directly committed to the Baptists at the North the high and sacred duty of giving a pure gospel and an enlightened colored ministy to our brethren and fellow-citizens of Atrican descent now living among us.

Rev. Dr. Jones m wed to amend the above

Rev. Dr. Jones mived to amend the above resolution by striking from it the words "our brethren and fellow-citizens of African descent," and substituting the words "the colored population." The amendment was adopted. Rev. — Shackelford moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost. Rev. Dr. Reynolds, of South Carolina, moved to further amend by altering the resolution so as to read as follows:

"Resolved, That we recognize it as our high and sacred duty," &c. Adopted.
Rev. Dr. Poindexter, of Virginia, moved to strike out the word "colored" before "ministry." Carried.

try." Carried.

Pending the consideration of the report, the convention adjourned, by a vote of 100 to 54.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The convention met at half-past 8 o'clock.

The convention met at half-past 8 o'clock. The convention then fook up the unfinished business of the morning—the same being the consideration of the report on the religious instruction of the colored people.

The resolution of Dr. Williams, of Baltimore, was adopted in lieu of the second resolution, and the whole report as amended was adopted. Rev. Dr. Jeter, chairman of committee to attend the meeting of the American Missionary Convention in New York, reported that the committee had performed that duty, and had been received with kindness and with affectionate enthusiasm, and that they had every

the change of basis of representation so as to allow the payment of fifty dollars on first ap-plication to entitle private members to mem-

ership. Hon. D. W. Lewis of Georgia, moved that Hon. D. W. Lewis of Georgia, moved that the report be indefinitely postponed.
Dr. Orane, of Texas, spoke in opposition to the motion and in favor of the adoption of the report. He contended that there had been less money raised under annual, than under biennial sessions. The next objection to annual sessions was the inconvenience on account of the extent of territory to be travelled over, in reaching the meetings of the body.

Rev. Dr. Boyce, of South Carolina, spoke in favor of annual sessions.

The motion to postpone indefinitely was

The motion to postpone indefinitely was lost.

The report was then on motion taken up by

sections.

The first question was as to annual sessions.

The question was then taken on the adoption
of the change from annual to biennial sessions,
and the proposition was lost by an overwhelming very

The part of the constitution omitted in the The part of the constitution omitted in the published form was then adopted. No other change was made in the constitution.

Hon. D. A. Vason, of Georgia, from the Committee on the Coliseum Place Baptist Church, New Orleans, submitted the report of the committee, which was read and adopted.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Williams, of Maryland, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate a new Board. The president appoints.

nominate a new Board. The president appointed Rev. John A. Broadus, of Virginia, chair man of that committee.

G. W. Norton, of Kentucky, was appointed
Treasurer, and H. Link, of Kentucky, Auditor

of the convention.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Henderson, of Alaba-Resolved, That a committee, of which Rev. Richard Faller, of Maryland, shall be chairman, be appointed to draft suitable resolutions in regard to the death during the past year of Rev. Dr. Manly and Rev. Dr. Williams, and to report the same to the convention.

The convention then adjourned till half-past nine o'clock Monday morning, after prayer by Rev. Dr. Sumner, of Alabama.

A mass meeting of friends of Foreign Missions was held in the house of worship of the First Baptist Church, on Saturday evening, at which, after addresses, a collection was taken in behalf of the appear. n behalf of the cane

NORTHERN MEN IN THE SOUTH. Views of a Sensible Northerner.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 10, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. I have read with great satisfaction your article in this morning's NEWS headed Northern men in the South. That the "old residents have no social intercourse with the Yankees." may be (doubtless is) true in many cases; that Draconian, although he looks anything but undue prejudice exists is not to be wondered at, and for the reason mainly described by yourself. The writer of this article spent a year in Richmond, whose citizens are supposed to have a due appreciation of their own social position, and although in no instance seeking to enter the charmed and charming circle, he never made so many acquaintances in a strange place in so short a time, nor met a more genial and intelligent people, You say, "If a Northern man, or any other man, comes to South Carolina, it is because he sees a chance of making money, not for society." That is certainly a legitimate conclusion. I have travelled from New York to Saint Paul, from St. Louis to Washington, but in the whole route there seemed to me less chances for investments for

rapid, at least certain, returns than along the

route from the last named city to Charleston. I have spent the last week at Longwood, on the Peedee River, a plantation of nearly six thousand acres, which has recently been purchased by New York men for less than two dollars per acre. Some of the low lands of that magnificent estate are equal in fertility to the land in New York at two hundred dollars per acre. The buildings are substantial and numerous, and, with the fencing, must have cost the sum paid—certainly would have cost through an advertisement, more than a year ago, in the New York Tribune. I would say to Southern men, if you want to sell your estates advertise in the New York and Charleston papers. How many Northern men do you suppose are in Charleston to-day, perhaps, that want just such property as yours if they knew where to find it? And if you have two plantations, let me advise you to sell one and hold

I think Southern men are too much discouraged. Look around you-travel-go North-West-keep your eyes open. Can you not make noney out of your own lands as well as a "Yankee?" As for the prejudice of the South and the North, I am sick and tired of reading about or discussing it. The Northern men ar not all "adventurers, carpet-baggers, vermin nor blacklegs," nor have I seen a scalping knife or tomahawk in all my Southern travel (I have seen a few good rifles.) I leave for New York in an hour.

Respectfully, THE IMPORTANCE OF SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.

PENDLETON, S. C., May 8, 1869. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

A friend has just called my attention to s telegraphic paragraph published in your issue of the 1st instant. As I have been misrepresented there and elsewhere. I take the liberty of stating that the remarks I made on the occasion referred to, were not as chairman of the Committee on Education, but as one of the Committee on Agriculture.

In the absence of Dr. Parker, its distinguish ed head, I was requested to report, and in substance said, in alluding to the subject under consideration, that it was not at all surprising that South Carolina should be in her present deplorable condition. According to my understanding, South Carolina never was prosperous, even when affluent, and the reasons are obvious. She has always had class legislation, and class education, and however able 'ci devant" legislators may have been in their specialty, as guardians of the State's resources they overlooked the importance of scientific education (by no means intuitive,) which alone makes a State prosperous.

The Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolin; was formed to advance the material interests of the State. Scientific educa tion is then a necessity, and in conclusion, I remarked that "civilization only advances through the sciences. There is no prosperity without art-no art without science-no science without a knowledge of those laws which the Almighty has made inherent to all matters. and which laws govern the universe. Science is the measure of a nation's power and strength, and with it you may hope all things; and if I had the power, I would make scientific education obligatory."

Very respectfully, yours, THOMAS G. CLEMSON.

by a demand signed by two-thirds of the heads of families, to become, on payment of a sum fixed by official valuation, freeholders of the land they occuly. In all Bussia such a demand has not been made he not been made he not been made he not been made he mannipation the exponents of the decrines of communism have been watching with much interest the trial of their principles amongst a free peasanty. They have as yet derived but small comfort from the contemplation, the most noticeable effect being an enormous increase of drunkenness.

Tidonate enthusiasm, and that they had every reason to hope that the cordial greeting and interchange of Christian sentiments would be productive of good.

The report was ordered to be spread on the minutes.

Rev. Dr. Crane, of Texas, from the Committee on the Alteration of the Constitution of the Convention of the Constitution of the Convention, submitted his report.

The report recommends the making of the sessions of the convention bienhal instead of annual, that the memberabip of the body be limited to members of Baptist Churches, the restoration of a part of the constitution unin
"We want to change the name, General Sherman was at Fortress Moorce the other day, he visited the house where the steam fire engine is kept. Here was a portly specimen of the New York fireman, who officiates as engineer. "What is the name of your engine?" saked the General. "The report recommends the making of the sessions of the convention bienhal instead of annual the heads of the convention of the co

CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1869. FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

Memorial Day-The Crews' Investiga ting Committee-New Postmaster-Cotton Mania-Frost-Hail-Spiritualism Once More-Militia Exemption.

COLUMBIA, May 10 .- This is our Memorial Day—the day upon which the ladies are to decorate the graves of our war-dead. There is to be no oration, nor any martial music nor imposing procession—but the sacred act of decorating with flowers every Confederate grave in the city is to be in silence. THE INVESTIGATING COMM. TTEE.

The committee, consisting of Crews, Smalls, Bryant, McIntyre, Elliott, Wright and Buckfive representatives and two senators-appointed by joint resolution of the General Assembly to investigate the alleged election frauds in the Third Congressional District-have now been in session one week. They have, thus far, done little else than examine the testimony already taken by Hoge, and digest a plan of procedure for their further investigations. The solution under which they act originally emgraced also the Fourth District; but by an overeight the fourth was emitted. What is the real aim of this investigation seems hard to decide. No measure of State polity is to be furthered by it. It seems, therefore, to be merely supplemental to the constabulary scheme over which Hubbard presides; and, if so, evidently declares the insufficiency, or incompetatcy, or both, of that scheme. A member of that par. ty, who stands high among the judicial functionaries of the State, after a conversation with the chairman of this committee, told me that probably the main object of the measure issix dollars a day to these seven committee men. My own idea is that its object is to gather material for the next political election campaign of the State-in 1870. The judicial functionary, just referred to, learns that Crews announces their purpose to be to sift thoroughly that whole fleid-Hoge contest. Crews throws out intimations that the parties found to be guilty of the alleged outrages are to be brought to justice at whatever cost, and even if to do so required the last levy of Scott's famous negro militia. and the last gun of his "two thousand stand of arms of the most approved pattern," and the last cartridge of "the usual complement of ammunition," so liberally voted for by the Generai Assembly to preserve the reace and dignity of the State aforesaid. In fact, Crews talks

sauguinary. It would be manifestly unw se to anticipate any misdirection in the discharge of their duty by this committee, and all seed citizens unite in the hope that they will quetly draw their six doll rs a day, and do the State no other serious detriment. But it is qually manifest that any hectoring and whole ale arresting of good citizens, upon poorly tablished testimony, will be greatly detrime tal, and may be disastrous in the highest degree.

This political tampering with the administration has always marked the test governments of the world. The Guffin lots bruit about enlistments in Abbeville; the threat Seaters affair at Monck's Cornel at Crews meddle—all are of the same all are reaches of incompetent authority towards unwarranted power.

THE NEW POSTMASTER

Our colored postmaster is still passing through the preliminaries of his official existence. Some informality in the first bond sent on to Washington required a second sending on. If promptly put through and if correct this time, the commission will probably reach the new officer (Wilder) to-day or tomorrow. It is rumored that Wilder intends to retain the same corps of employees that have and if this be true the new officer will have secured a strong point in his favor with the com-

COTTON MANIA. Au illustration of the working of this mania appears in the fact that cotton is planted within the corporate limits of Columbia. An acre lot has been planted in cotton. This acre, planted in garden vegetables, would yield twice as much as it will in cotton, and, properly

managed, three times as much. THE FROST AND HAIL. The planters in the upper counties generally, but especially in Laurens and Union, complain heavily of the effects of the late frosts. In Laurens, where the cotton was up fairly, it was thought that sections of most fields would have to be replanted, but I am not advised

that any planters have yet replanted. The killing of cotton depends upon lands so nicely adjusted that a single row often suparates the living from the dead cotton for hundreds of yards together; but these lines, depending upon moisture or elevation, do not often coneide with the rows. The ball dotted the State all over-in Ander-

son, in Fairfield and in Richland below Columbia-seeming to have had at least three centres, or a very zigzag course. This was on Wednesday, the 5th.

TTEMS. A second spirituslistic discourse was advertised for yesterdsy afternoon, but the crowd was slimmer, though more select, than at the first lecture. Mr. Faller, of this city, is thus trying to awaken interest in what he announces as "The new dispensation, or spiritual philosophy of the nineteenth century," but the suscess thus far has been small. Our people, thus far, have taken only moderately to the isms, although they have been liberally supplied. Mr. Fuller's announcement embraces also the "ism" of woman suffrage, forgetting that Louisa Rawlins had done that same elaborately before the Judiciary Committee long ago.

The Adjutant-General is here bestirring himself, and the militia organization is to be completed now. A citizen applied for exemption this past week upon the ground of conscientious scruples; but the plea was not entertained upon his mere individual representation. Consarn, (11/2) (415)

THE CATRNES MURDER TRIAL. Waiting for the Verdiet-The Closing Scenes-An End to the Long Ageny.

The Baltimore Sun contains the following account of the closing scenes in the Cairnes murder trial. The letter is written from Belair, Md., under date of May 8:

Md., under date of May 8:

This proming the interest was greater than ever, and a larger crowd than at any time during the trial was present. The courtroom back to the wall was densely packed with human beings. Some were standing in the sindows, and many even pushed isside the bar and monopolized the space appropriated to the members of the bar and witnesses, evon invading the spot where the jury sat, and from which no administration of the court could induce them to retire.

At the hour of opening, after the judges were on the bench, the accused entered the room as usual on the arm of the sheriff, closely veiled, and was placed in the dark trembling and seemingly more affected than usual, knowing that belors the sun of this day set her fate would be decided. Many of her friends had sent her precious words of sympathy and encouragement. A magnificent bouquet had been by presented to her early in the morning by a

young member of the bar, which was prepared by the fair hands of Mrs. Stevenson Archer. When she took her seat in the dock several female friends who had followed her in placed themselves on either side of her, remaining until all was over.

Mr. Fernandis resumed his argument, if it

Mr. Fernandis resumed his argument, if it could be called such, dealing but little in dry law; but it was rather an impassioned and fervid strain of eloquence and imagery, addressed not to the heads, but to the hearts of those twelve men, who held the life of her for whom he was pleading in the hollow of their hands. He was listened to with breathless attention, and while he was speaking, there was a cossation of the rapping of the judge's gaval and the call of the crier for silence. There were but few eyes that were not mistened, even of those whose reason and judgment struggled against it.

those whose reason and judgment struggled against it.

The accused had also great difficulty in restraining her emotions. When Mr. Fernandis concluded, after speaking somothing over three hours, he turned and took her by the hand. She was mute, of course, but responded to his action with grateful significance of her thanks.

to his action with grateful significance of her thanks.

Mr. Archer followed, making the last speech on the side of the defence. His argument was almost purely legal, but from the able manner in which he presented the law and the facts, and his happy facility of ex ression, the drift of his remarks was not only easy of comprehension, tut exceedingly interesting, and the effect was not at all lesseened by the mixture of pathos and tancy so adroitly intermingled. He also occupied three hours.

Attorney-General Jones then arose, and calmly and quietly, without any attempt at oratorical effort or flights of imagi ation, step by step reviewed the evidence from beginning to end, sifting the material facts and holding them up to the jury so that "he who ran might read." With his well-known ability he then expounded the law, showing its application to the facts but the head.

then expounded the law, showing its applica-tion to the facts, but abstaining from reading any lecture to the jury, or instructing them as any lecture to the jury, or instructing them as to their duty, learning it to their own convictions of duty to draw their own inferences.

He concluded a few minu es after five and the excitement now became intense. Necks were stretched and eyes peered from all directions, first at the prisoner and then at the jury. Many thought that the jury would render their verdict without leaving the box, but they gave no indication that they had arrived at a conclusion.

t a conclusion.

Judge Grason then directed the bailiff to take Judge Grason then directed the bailiff to take them in charge, when they retired. Some considerable disappointment was manifested by the crowd at this, and auxious inquiries went around. "What is the matter?" "Do you think the jury is all right?" &c The jury were out just ten minutes, and it is understood that the hitch was caused by one juryman being unable to agree with the other eleven that it was a case of justifiable homicide, but was willing to acquit if he could be satisfied of the previous insanity, and ten minutes were occupied by his associates in convincing him of the fact. The jury were thus out ten minutes.

The jury were thus out ten minutes.

When the jury re-envered, the crowd in attendance was cautioned by the court not to make a y demonstration when the verdict was rendered, on pain of arrest, and there is no doubt that the caution was necessary to repress the enthusiasm of the brawny yeomanry clustered around. The clerk polled the jury, and after the other formalities, the foreman gave the verdict of "Not Guilty," when a few furtive yells went up from some small boys in the rear of the crowd who were not to be deterred by the threatening terrors of the court. The accused, whose composure during the trial had been so, generally noticed, could no longer bear the strain upon her and pave way entirely; she wept and gasped for breath, and seemed in imminent danger of fainting. With the assistance of the sheriff and others she was taken into an adjoining room, the door looked to keep out the crowd that was pressing The jury were thus out ten minutes.

was taken into an adjoining room, the door looked to keep out the crowd that was pressing upon her, and after inhaling a little fresh air she recovered sufficiently to be taken over the screet to her hotel, where for a long time parties were constantly coming to inquire after her. Later in the evening, with her mother and others of her family and friends, she left for her home near Jarrettsville, the scene of the tragedy with which her name is so closely connected.

Special Motices.

FIFTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CHRISTIANITY IN SOUTH CAROLINA .- The Anniversary Sermon will be preached at Grace Church on WEDNESDAY EVE-FING, 12th instant. Service to commence at Eight

The Annual Meeting of the Society the same Church on THURSDAY EVENING, 13th inst. at Eight o'clock. JOHN HANOKEL. Recording Secretary.

TIES, SCARFS, GLOVE , UNDER-WEAR AND HOSIERY, at

BLACKWELL'S, No. 219 King-street. *** OREDITORS' NOTICE. -ALL PERSONS idebted to Mr. GEORGE H. GRUBER are requested to make payments to either Mr. GEORGE H.

Messrs. CORWIN'S STORE, KING-STREET,) during the month. After the first of June, all indebtedness unpaid will be placed into the hands of a Magistrate. in order to wind up the affairs as speedily as possible. VERGNE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—A BRANCH OF DR. VERGNE'S (OF NEW YORK) Electro-Chemical Baths is now established Sudson-street, over the office of Dr. P. T. SCHLEY, who has a private room for the especial accommoda-tion of those who wish to be treated by the Medicated Baths, which are celebrated for the cure of all diseases produced by the too liberal use of Mercury

in any of its forms; also Rheumstism, acute and thronic; Gout, Lead Poisoning in any form, Nervous Dr. S. will administer the Baths by instruction direct from the discoverer, Dr. V., which embrace

many recent and useful hints. May 3 AGP PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE .-IEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the sub-jects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; the (ause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. These Lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ANATO MY, No. 74 West Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md. April 19 mwf lyr

AST LET US PROTECT QUESELVES. The physical structure of the strongest human be-ing is vulnerable everywhere. Our bodies are endowed by nature with a certain negative power, which protects them, to some extent, from unwhole some influences; but this protection is imperfect and cannot be safely relied on in unhealthy regions or under circumstances of more than ordinary dan-ger. Therefore, it is wisdom, it is prudence, it is common sense to provide against such contingencies, by taking an ARTIDOTE IN ADVANCE; in other words, by fortifying the system with HOSTETTER'S STO-

MACH BITTERS—the most complete protective gainst all the epidemic and endemic maladi s that has ever been administered in any country. As a remedy for Dyspepsia, there is no medicine that will compare with it. Whoever suffers the pange of in-digestion, anywhere on the face of the earth where HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BIFTERS can be prooured, does so voluntarily; for, as surely as truth exists, this invaluable rosno and ALTERATIVE would restore his disordered stomach to a healthy condissended, and in cases of somfirmed constipation it also affords speedy and permanent relief. In all cases of fever and ague, the BITTERS is

more potent than any amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of billon's favor yield to the wonderful properties. Those who have tried the medicine will never use smother, for any of the allments which the HOSTETFER BIFFERS pro to subdue. To those who have not made the ex-periment we cordially recommend an early appli-cation to the BITTERS whenever they are stricken by discuss of the digestive organs.

Special Motices.

AT THE REQUEST OF MANY VISI-TORS the CORONATION OF THE MAY QUEEN will be repeated THIS EVENING, at the May Festival for the benefit of St. Mark's Church. 1 May 12

AS OFFICE FOR DEPOSIT OF SAVINGS SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company will RECEIVE DEPOSITS on and after 1st May, under the Rules, which may be had at the Office, No. 19 Broad-street. For the present the bours for receiving deposits will be from Nine A. M. to Two P. M. Should the business warrant the opening of an office at some more central print, and at more convenient hours for the industrial classes. provision will be made accordingly. Interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum.

THOS. R. WARING, fmw1mo

THOS. R. WARING.

April 23 SAVINGS DEPARTMENT SOUTH AROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY .- For the accommodation of the industrial classes, an store" will be opened for the receipt of deposits of WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS of each week, om a encing on Wednesday Evenine, 12th instan Deposits, &c., also daily during the ordinary bank-

sw2mos FLOUR, CORN, HAY, &c .- MESSRS.

JOHN CAMPSEN & CO. have opened a Branch to their Market-street Flouring Mills at the corner of East Bay and North Atlantic Wharf. The Store is large and commodious, and having secured a full stock of the various cereals, they are prepared to furnish their customers with Grains at the lowest man ket rates. 3. eow24 September 24

Business Cards.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEABROOK. ATTORNEYS AT LAW

SOLICITORS IN EQUITY. Charleston, S. C.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Atty-General. . E. B. SEARROOM Special attention will be paid to the Prosecution Claims held by parties outside of the State. May 4

W. & L. G. WELLS & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 114 WEST PRATT-STREET.

BALTIMORE, MD., RECEIVE AND SELL ON COMMISSION ALL

VEGETABLES. FRUITS.

We guarantee highest market prices and prompt returns for all consignments to our house. Stencil Plates furnished free of charge 2mos May 3 TORN D. ALEXANDER.

ACCOUNTANT. NOTARY PUBLIC AND GENERAL AGENT. No. 16 Broad-street. RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS BUSINESS IN AD

JUSTING ACCOUNTS of Merchants and others

and in WRITING UP AND POSTING their BOOKS, lither in part or whole. &c. January 9 T T. HUMPHREYS. BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMIS-

SION MERCHANT. SALES OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS, SE CURITIES AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

ATTENDED TO. No. 27 BROAD-STREET

CHARLESTON, B. C. Hon. HENRY BUIST, W. J. MAGRATH, Esq. General JAMES CONNER, T. R. WARING, Esq.

J. B. HEARD, N. Y. W. J. HEARD, NORFOLK. C. W. YOUNG, N. Y. P. E. GOODRIDGE, PORTSMOUTE HEARD, YOUNG & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 347 Washington-street,

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE OF

NEW YORK.

EARLY VEGEGABLES, FRUITS,

TOTATOES, &c. W. D. Reyno ds & Bro., Norfolk; E. G. Ghio, Super Intendent S. & R. Railroad, Portsmouth; Colonel S L. Fremont, E. E. Burrues, Req., Wilmington; H. L. Thurber & Co., Langhran & Egbert, New York

Bernard O'Neill, Charleston; Alexander & Russell

Charleston, S. C.,

HOLMES & MACBETH, No. 36 Broad-street,

BROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS

Will attend to Renting and Collecting of Rents and purchase and sale of Stooms, Bonds, Gold, Silver and Real Estate. To the Purchase of Goods and Supplies for parties in the country upon reasonable terms.

GEORGE L. HOLMES......ALEXANDER MACRETH.

MILLIS & CHISOLM. FACTORS. COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

SHIPPING AGENTS, WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE SALE AND SHIPMENT (to Foreign and Domestic Ports) o COTTON, BICE, LUMBER AND NAVAL STORES ATLANTIC WHARF, Charleston, S. C. B. WILLIS....A. B. CHISOLM

EDWARD DALY, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 84 Warren-street. NEW YORK.

PERSONAL APPENTION GIVEN TO THE FURCHASE of all kinds of MERCHANDISE. Boots, Shoes, Hats, a s and Trunks, and Straw Goods a specialty.

Consignments of all kinds of Staple Articles and general Produce solicited.

Prompt returns guessuleed.

EDWARD DALY. EDWARD DALY

Form Weekly Price Currents sent free by post.

January 28 Date Charleston, 8. c CHAMPOOING AND HAIR-CUTTING

LADIES AND CHILDREN attended at their residences pecupity and as of pult to public

Bend orders to W. E. MARSHALL, Barber,

Shipping.

FOR NEW YORK-MERCHANTS' LINE. THE ONLY REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS. TUESDAY, 18TH INSTANT.

SCHOONER M. B. BRAMHALL.
STOUT Master, is now loading. No freight received after severtised day.
WILLIAM ROACH & CO., May 12

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE MARBOR. THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed Yacht ELEANOR will reaume her trips to historic points in the harbor, and will leave Government Wharf daily at Ten A. M. and Four P. M.

For Passage apply to THOMAS YOUNG, December 18

Captain, on board.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP WANTED, 500 BALES COTTON, to complete cargo of Steamship MARMORA, to sail on the 14th

instant.

For Freight, which will be taken at a low rate, apply to

ROBERT MURE & CO.,
Boyce's Wharf.

A. N. B.—Insurance taken by this vessel at was elebtha per cent.

May 12

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

CABIN PASSAGE \$20.

THE FIRST-CLASS SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN, WOOD-HULL Commander, will leave Adger's Wharton Saturday, 15th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. As No Bills of Lading signed after the sailing o he steamer,
Through Bills Lating given to Boston and
Providence, R. I. Insurance can be obtained by these steamers

at 34 per cent.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JAMES ADG: R & CO. Agents,

Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay Up-stairs.)

May 10

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTOR. REGULAR EVERY THURSDAY.

THE STEAMSHIP J. W. EVER-MAN, Captain SNYDER, will leave North Atlantic Wharf, on Thursday, 13th inst., at 12 M.

For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN & tHEO. GETTY, May 10 North Atlantic Wherf. FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY. PASSAGE \$20.

THE STEAMSET SARARGOSSA,
Captain O. Ryder, will leave Vanderhorst's Wiser, on WEDNESDAT,
May 12, 1869 at 9 0'clock A. M.
RAVENEL & CO. Agents, PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S
THROUGH LIN. 10
CALIFORNIA. CHINA AND JAPAN.
OHANGE OF SAILING DAYS!
STEAMFRS OF THE ABOVE.
Include Pier No. 42, North River,
12 o'clock noon, of the 1st, 11th and
21st of every month (except when these dates tail
on Stunday, then the Saturday preceding).
Departure of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with
steamers for South Pacific and Central America y
ports. Those of 1st touch at Manganillo.
Departure of 1th of each morph connects with
the new steam line from Panama to Australia and
New Zealand.
Steamship GREAT REPUBLIC leaves San Francis.

Steamship GREAT REPUBLIC leaves San Francis-to for China and Japan July 2, 1980

co for China and Japan Saly 6, 1620.

No California steamers touch at Havana, but so direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adr a Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Tickers or further information apay at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the what, foot of Caual-street, North River, New York.

March 12 lyr F. R. BABY, Agent EXCURSION TRIP TO ST. AUGUSTINE,

THE STEAMER CITY POINT.
Captain GRORGE E. McMillan, will make an Excursion Trip to St. Augustine, leaving Charleston on Friday, 21st May, at 9 o'clock P. McMille and Palstin, and will remain at St. Augustine nearly a whole day, giving excursionists ample time to visit points of interest about the city.

Tickets for the round trip, \$25. Meals and Staterrooms, &c., included.

Passage, apply to J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents, South Atlantic Wharf FOR CHERAW, GEORGETOWN AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE THE STEAMER MARION CAPTAIN JT. FOSTER. is receiving freight at Accommodation whar, and will leave TRUESDAY NIGHT. the 18th instant.

N. B.—Hereafter the MARION will leave on the 1stof every month for the Santee River, and on the 15th for the Peedce.

JOHN FERGUSON.

May 11

MAY 11

EXTRA TRIP TO SAVANNAH.

THE ELEGANT STEAMER CITY
POINT, Captain GEO. E. MCMILLAN,
will leave Charleston for Savannah on WEDNESDAY
EVENING, at 9 o'clock.

RETURNING:
She will leave Savannah for Charleston every ThursDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents,
May 3

South Atlantic Wharf.

FOR SAVANNAH—INLAND ROUTE, VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD. THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA

ON AND AFTER MAY 1ST PASSAGES REDUCED. lo Savannah....\$5. To Beaufort....\$4. THE STEAMER PROX. WI!! leave Accommodation Wharfevery Monday and Thursday Money.

Ing at 8 o'clock.

Beturning will leave Savannah every Tursday and Friday Monning at 8 o'clock.

April 29 Accommodation Wharf.

FOR SAVANNAH.

THE STEAMER DICTATOR,
CAPTAIN W. T. MONBLEY, will satisfoom Charleston for Savannah on Saturday Evening, at 9 o'clock. BETURNING.

Will leave Savannah for Charleston on SUNDA R FIREMOON, at 4 O'clock.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
April 29 J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents.

EDISTO, ROCKVILLE AND ENTER-PRISE.

THE S'EAMER FANNIE, CAPtion what every widnemax Mousing, at 8 o'clock.

Returning, leave Edisto at 3 o'clock on TRUBBAX.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JOHN FERGUSON;

April 28

Accommodation Wharf.

April 26

April 26

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA.

VIA SAVANNAH, FRRNANDINA AND JACKSONVILLE.

THE FIRST-CASS STEAMER

DIOTATOR, Captain WM. T. MonratTY, will sail from Charleston ever Tuesday Svening,
at Nine o'clock, for the above points.

The first-class Steamer Olity Point, Captain Gro.
F. McMillan will rail from Charleston every Friday Evening, at Nine o'clock, for above points.

Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savannsh,
for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida.

Bailroad at Fernandins for Cedar Keys, at which
point stemmers connect with New Orleans, Mobile.
Pensacola, Key West and Havans.

Through Bills Lading given for Freight to Mobile,
Pensacola and New Orleans.

Connecting with H. S. Hort's steamers Oclawaha
and Griffin for Silver Springs and Lakee Griffin, Eurits, Harris and Durham.

All freight payable on the wharf.
Goods not removed at sunset will be stored at ris
and expense of owners.

For Freight or Passage engagement, apply to

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents,

North Atlantic Wharf.

N. B.—No extra charge for Meats and States November 21

JAMES KNOK......JOHN GILL KNOX & GILL, COTTON FACTORS

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 125 SMITH'S WHARF, BALTIMORE,

Consignments of COTTON, RICE, &c., respectfully solicited, and liberal advances made thereon orders for CORN and BACON promptly execute with care and attention.